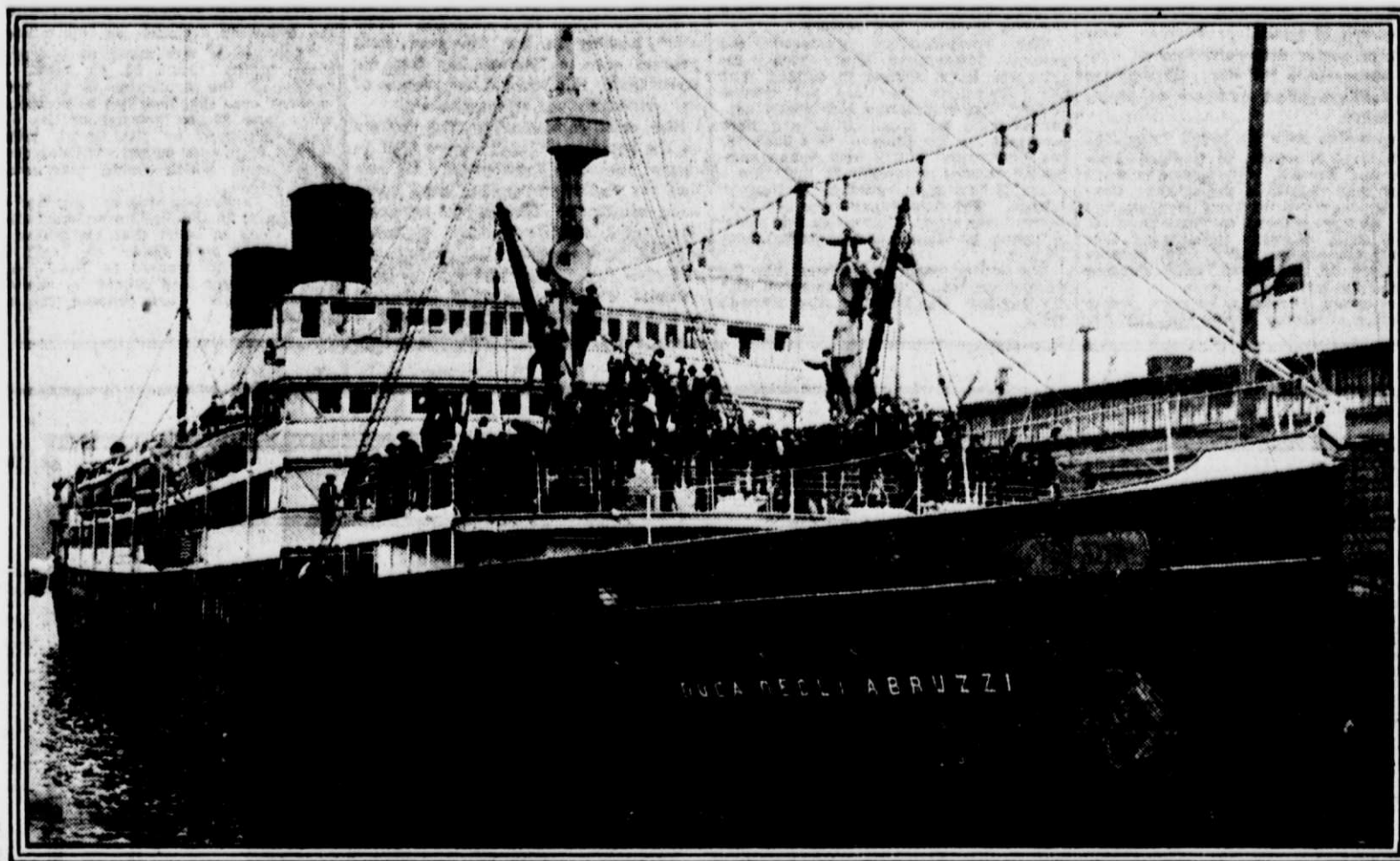


315 ITALIAN RESERVISTS SAIL ON LINER FOR WAR WITH EX-MAYOR NATHAN OF ROME, DEPARTING ENVOY



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THE ITALIAN LINER, DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, SAILING YESTERDAY, WITH 315 RESERVISTS ON BOARD TO JOIN THE ARMY NOW FIGHTING THE AUSTRIANS.

The Italian steamship Duca degli Abruzzi sailed yesterday for Naples with thirty-six first cabin passengers, twenty-six second and 450 steerage. Among the steerage were 315 Italian reservists.

Ernesto Nathan, former Mayor of Rome and Past Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity in Italy, returned on

the Abruzzi. He is Minister Plenipotentiary to this country and Italian Commissioner-General to the Panama Exposition.

"Italy goes to war," he said, "not for aggrandizement, but that the people in the territories that are Italian may come back under the flag of their native country. They speak Italian and think Ital-

ian and do not deserve to be separated from Italy.

"I have found much sympathy for Italy's position in the West, and I presume the same sympathy exists in the Eastern States. It is generally recognized, I believe, that Italy's treaty with Austria and Germany was for defensive purposes and to preserve the equilibrium of the Balkans. When Austria attacked

Serbia and Germany went into a country whose neutrality she had guaranteed Italy's break had to come.

"Italy wants to be on the side of progress and liberty, as against absolute reaction. It was her duty to enthralled Italians to free them."

Lucresia Bori, the Spanish soprano at the Metropolitan, sailed on the Abruzzi for her home in Spain.

PHILADELPHIA SAILS; STRIKE THREAT WINS

Engineers Get Extra War Risk Bonus: Forbes-Robertson Gives Warning.

In spite of the threatened strike of the senior engineers the American liner Philadelphia for Liverpool got away a few minutes after noon yesterday. The

engineers returned to work pending further negotiations. They have been receiving a \$5 bonus war risk for each trip and this was increased to \$10. They asked for double pay.

There was a big demand for saloon berths, and accommodations which sold for \$55 last year brought \$400 for this trip. The Philadelphia carried 220 first, 225 second and 250 third cabin passengers. Among them were 300 Americans. She took 3,200 sacks of mail and 1,500 tons of cargo, mostly provisions.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson sailed on board the Philadelphia. He said that in all probability he would never visit this country again.

"This," he said, "is my last word for America, where I have many friends. Get ready. Leave compulsory military

training. Teach all your boys and young men to be soldiers. Again I say, get ready."

"TIMES" BEATS GOVERNMENT. Britain's Suit Over War News Dismissed by the Court.

LONDON, June 5.—The Government's case against the Times and Major E. H. Richardson on a charge of publishing information useful to Great Britain's enemies was dismissed today in a police court by Sir David Burnett.

The defence contended that the information published in a letter from Major Richardson was well known in Germany. It was to the effect that raw young recruits had been called up in France and that the last of the French reserves were in the field, while able bodied unmarried men eligible for service were walking the streets of London indifferent to the country's need.

SCHOOL HEAD CALLS PRESIDENT UNFAIR

Principal Protests Against Wilson Policy Toward Germany.

CRITICISES ISSUE RAISED

Joseph T. Griffin, principal of public school 114, at James, Oliver and Oak streets, has written a letter to President Wilson, which he has also sent to the newspapers, protesting against the Administration's attitude toward Germany.

Mr. Griffin, who says that he is a Spanish war veteran and that on one side he is a descendant from the Revolutionary stock, asserts that President Wilson by making unreasonable demands upon the German Government is forcing this nation into a position which the Italian Government had taken before its entrance into the war.

"I believe that the attitude you have assumed will convert the present palpable sympathy of this nation toward the Allies into an overt act of alliance with them," says Mr. Griffin in his letter to the President.

"Since the beginning of the war I have been impressed with the fact that the Germans have not been given a fair deal in our press. The newspapers which we used in this school at the beginning of the war as a chronicle of current events finally became so gross in their misrepresentations and unfairness that even our youngest boys noticed and resented the violation of your original proclamation of neutrality."

Blames President and Britain.
"A note of dominance, a thrill of Lincolnlike firmness, would have permeated the German press in America if at the outbreak of this war the President of the United States had taken the position that if beef and bread could not be carried to the civilian population of Germany then bullets and shells should not be shipped to the soldiers of the Allies."

"Such a proclamation would have prevented the sailing of the Lusitania with its cargo of death dealing implements of war below deck and its helpless freight of human lives above deck. The responsibility for the Lusitania is not a sole German responsibility. The British Government violated every principle of law as well as of humanity in loading upon a vessel with contraband of war, accepting a large passenger list of non-combatants, and then sailing in spite of all warnings into the war zone without obtaining the least protection from the British Government."

"The note to the Germans demanding that American lives must be spared no matter where they go, no matter in what flag they sail or no matter in what vessel they take passage, is one which I cannot see how the German Government can possibly accept. If I were a German, as I am an American, I certainly would repudiate it utterly."

Advice Staying at Home.
He says that Americans should stay at home or sail in American vessels, and adds that President Wilson will take his place in history on the heights with Lincoln or in the depths with Buchanan and calls upon him to stop the exportation of arms.

President Churchill and Vice-President Arthur S. Somers were out of town and Supt. Maxwell was in yesterday, but George J. Gillespie, chairman of the committee on elementary schools, said that Mr. Griffin was entitled to his opinion just like any other citizen and that the Board of Education would not regard the letter as a breach of neutrality.

The Week in the War

SUNDAY, May 30.—A preliminary reply to the United States note to Germany respecting the sinking of the Lusitania is handed Ambassador Gerard in Berlin. The German Government issues a White Book denying charges of atrocities in Belgium made in the Bryce report. It is unofficially reported that experts who have examined the hull of the American cargo ship Nebraska believe she was struck by a torpedo, not by a mine. The Italians take Riva, at the head of Lake Garda, in their advance on Trent. France announces fresh gains north of Arras. Germany and Austria combine in announcing further progress toward Przemyśl.

MONDAY, May 31.—The text of the German reply to the United States note respecting the sinking of the Lusitania reaches President Wilson and is a distinct disappointment to the Government. It charges that the Lusitania was armed, evading a direct response to the issues outlined in President Wilson's note, places the blame on Great Britain and asks that further facts regarding the incident be commonly agreed upon before a final answer is made. The siege of Przemyśl continues with apparent gains by the Austro-German forces. Petrograd does not acknowledge that the city is in danger. The Italian invasion of Austrian territory is vigorously pressed, with little resistance by the Austrians.

TUESDAY, June 1.—It is semi-officially announced in Washington that President Wilson will yield nothing to Germany and that his reply to Germany's note will demand all that the first American note asked for. Zeppelins raid the metropolitan section of London, but the Press Bureau does not permit details of the damage done to be published. Paris recounts the capture of more trenches north of Arras, in the vicinity of Carceny. Berlin reports the repulse of French attacks in Le Prete wood. Italian troops are reported on the Lavarone plateau, ten miles from Trent.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.—The Germans take three of the Przemyśl forts. Italian troops seize Monte Zucchi, which dominates Rovereto in the Trentino. President Wilson and his Cabinet are said to have agreed that Germany must be made to declare herself on the principles of international law which have been invoked by the United States. The British War Office announces that Turkish losses on the Gallipoli Peninsula now number 40,000. Four persons were killed in the recent Zeppelin raid on London. The Socialist members of the Reichstag clash with other party members on the question of territorial acquisition.

THURSDAY, June 3.—The German Ambassador in Washington submits to the State Department affidavits alleging that the Lusitania carried guns. London reports that the fall of Przemyśl is expected momentarily, although Petrograd intimates no danger in this region. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, calls on President Wilson at the White House and is informed of the Government's unwavering policy regarding the use by Germany or any other country of submarines. France reports that the German prisoners made in the Carceny fighting from May 9 until June 1 numbered 3,100. The Berlin Government admits in a note to Washington that the torpedoing of the American ship Gulfight was a mistake. The British steamer Saldieh is torpedoed in the North Sea and seven lives are lost. Italians occupy Storo, on the west of Lake Garda.

FRIDAY, June 4.—Przemyśl falls to the Austro-German forces and the Russian forces are reported in retreat toward Lemberg. David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, says in a speech at Manchester that the Government will, if need be, invoke its powers to compel men to work. He says compulsory military service is a possible eventuality, but intimates that the Government wishes to avoid such a step. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in Washington, announces that he will send a special envoy to explain the American attitude regarding submarine warfare to the Kaiser. Reports from Rumania and Bulgaria indicate that those countries are disposed to join the Entente Powers.

SATURDAY, June 5.—President Wilson's reply to the recent German communication on submarine warfare is completed and forwarded to Berlin. A note of regret from the German Government regarding the attacks on the Cushing and the Gulfight is received in Washington. The Prussian casualties now total 1,388,000. Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, the German Ambassador's envoy to the Kaiser, leaves for Germany. The Italians capture Monte Nero on the upper reaches of the Isonzo. The French War Office reports further gains north of Arras. German submarines sink four neutral merchant ships, Swedish, Danish and Norwegian.

To be continued next Sunday.

CUNARD BLACKMAILER HELD IN \$2,000 BAIL

Fish Dealer, Who Needed Money, Goes Before Grand Jury Tuesday.

Frederick A. Stillwagon, the fish dealer of Winfield, L. I., who wrote letters to the Cunard Steamship Company asserting he was a German spy and would blow up the Lusitania and other steamships owned by the line unless he was paid \$20,000, was held in \$10,000 bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Handy in the Tombs police court yesterday charged with attempted blackmail.

The defendant waived examination, saying: "I wrote the letters and have acknowledged sending them." The complaint was made by Richard L. Walker, general manager at the Cunard office. District Attorney Perkins announced that he himself would conduct the investigation before the Grand Jury on Tuesday next.

The opinion of the police was strengthened by the remarks of Mrs. Stillwagon. She told reporters that she could not account for his action except as a last desperate resort to recover some of the \$2,000 which he had lost in business.

Two of their sons had run away. The mother said her husband was facing eviction from their home because they had been unable to pay the rent for the past half year.

DISTRUST JAPANESE MINISTER.

Opposition Representatives Present Lack of Confidence Bill.

TOKYO, June 5.—A resolution expressing lack of confidence in Viscount Kanetake Oura, Minister of the Interior, was introduced in the House of Representatives today by the opposition, which continues to press its campaign against the Cabinet.

Today's resolution charges that Viscount Oura received a present of 1,000 yen (\$500) at the time of the March election from a candidate for the House of Representatives. The accusation is based on a political suit brought against Viscount Oura by the manager of the Conservative party.

VICKERY'S

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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

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For TUESDAY,

June 8th

THE IMPORTANT ANNUAL SALE OF Women's Cotton Dresses and Separate Cotton Skirts

has been specially prepared, and will be held in the Department on the Third Floor (Madison Avenue section). It will present a very large and entirely new assortment of dainty, appealing styles, variously appropriate for every Summer use, all marked at prices that will command instant and interested attention.

SIMPLE MORNING FROCKS

Of French linen, in white or colors,
at \$6.50

INFORMAL LUNCHEON FROCKS

Of cotton voile (in several distinctive models),
in all-white or with colored stripes, checks,
blocks or figures, at \$5.00, 6.50, 7.75 & 9.25

AFTERNOON, TEA AND PIAZZA FROCKS

some of white voile, others of white crepe or
net . . . at \$11.00, 12.75, 15.50 & 21.00

SMART FROCKS for more formal occasions

Of embroidered organdie, with lace; or of lace
combined with embroidered net, at \$30.00
Of white embroidered cotton, combined
with net at \$35.00

SEPARATE COTTON SKIRTS

(for sports and general Summer wear)
Of white cordelais or ratine . . . at \$2.00
Of white pique . . . at 3.90 & 4.75
Of fancy white mercerized pique, at 4.50
Of white herringbone gabardine, at 4.75

Also for TUESDAY,

June 8th

An Important Summer Sale of Women's Lingerie Blouses

has been arranged. This Sale will comprise a more than ordinarily interesting variety of the latest styles in Blouses of voile, batiste, organdie and linen, all made up especially for the occasion and quite remarkably priced at \$2.00, 2.85, 3.75, 4.25, 5.00 & 5.75

An Extraordinary Sale of Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery

specially prepared for to-morrow (Monday) and Tuesday will afford an unusual opportunity for purchasing Summer Hosiery at much less than the regular selling prices for similar styles and qualities. The Sale will comprise:

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

Black or White Silk Hose, with cotton soles
and tops per pair 60c.
Black Silk Hose per pair 85c.
Extra-size Black Silk Hose, per pair 90c.
Black or White Silk Hose . . per pair \$1.10
White Silk Hose, with clocks hand-embroidered
in white or black . . per pair \$1.65

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

Mercerized Lisle Thread Half-hose, in black
only per pair 28c.
Silk Half-hose, in black or colors; with
cotton soles and tops . . per pair 38c.

CHILDREN'S FANCY WHITE SOCKS

in a variety of designs . . per pair 20c.

A Sale of Women's Underwear (Muslin and Crepe de Chine)

all American-made, will offer exceptional price advantages to-morrow in dainty Undergarments for Summer.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Nightrobes, 95c., \$1.50, 1.90, 2.85 & 3.75
Combination Garments
at . . . \$1.00, 1.45, 2.85 & 3.50
Chemises 78c., 1.15 & 1.25
Envelope Chemises, 1.00, 1.45, 1.65 & 2.25
Drawers . . 48c., 65c., 85c., 1.15 & 1.75
Petticoats . . . 95c., 1.50, 2.10 & 2.85
Corset Covers, 50c., 68c., 85c., 1.00 & 1.50

CREPE DE CHINE UNDERWEAR

Nightrobes . . \$3.85, 5.00, 6.25 & 7.50
Envelope Chemises . . 1.90, 3.85 & 4.75
Knickers 1.90
Corset Covers . . 1.00, 1.75, 2.85 & 3.75

The Department for Women's Sports Attire (Third Floor)

is completely equipped with the latest fashions in Sports Suits for golf, yachting, motor and travel wear; Summer Riding Habits of linen, khaki or silk; Camping Suits and Tennis Dresses. The prices are very reasonable.

To-morrow (Monday) there will be an offering of

Silk Sweater Suits

(fine quality) at the special price of \$38.00

Women's Summer Coats

for travel or motor wear, will offer unusual values to-morrow at these prices:

Coats of Palm Beach cloth . . at \$2.75
Ulsters of silk pongee . . . at 12.50

A number of Practical Coats will be marked, because of incomplete range of sizes, at . . . \$16.50, 25.00 & 42.00

The remaining stock of Higher-cost Outer-garments will be offered at the greatly reduced prices of \$95.00, \$135.00, \$165.00 & \$190.00

A Special Offering of American-made Summer Rugs

to be commenced to-morrow (Monday) at present extraordinary values at these low prices:

AMERICAN WOOL ART RUGS (reversible)
Size 9 x 12 feet at \$2.50

COTTON HOMESPUN RUGS
24 x 36 inches and 24 x 48 inches, each . . at \$1.10, 1.30 & 1.50
30 x 60 inches . . . at 1.30, 1.50 & 1.75
36 x 72 inches . . . at 1.30, 1.50 & 1.75

Also included in this Sale will be OVER 1,000 HOMESPUN HAMMOCKS, each at 90c. each